

Mercury Monitoring Issues Regulatory Perspective

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Mercury Monitoring Issues

- ◆ Technical issues depend on whether one is discussing MACT rule or Cap & Trade rule.
- ◆ Technical issues also depend on whether one is discussing Hg CEMS (instrument) or Quick SEM (dry sorbent method).
- ◆ There are three major components that are common regardless the form of final rule.

Hg CEMS Technical Issues

- ◆ EPA will require continuous Hg monitoring for coal-fired power plants
 - Vapor phase Hg CEMS
 - Dry sorbent method
- ◆ Performance Specification 12A
 - Hg CEMS
- ◆ Method 324
 - Applies to dry sorbent method

Performance Specification 12A

- ◆ PS-12A is used to certify Hg CEMS
 - Relative accuracy test
 - Seven-day upscale drift test
 - Seven-day zero drift test
 - Three-level measurement error (Linearity) test

PS-12A Relative Accuracy Test

- ◆ Relative accuracy test is used to certify initially a Hg CEMS.
 - Compares paired reference method (i.e., Ontario Hydro or Method 29) results to CEMS readings
 - Paired RM results must agree within 10% above 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and within 20% below 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 - Nine *valid* paired results must be obtained
 - RA must be within 20% of the mean RM value or 10% of the applicable standard, whichever greater.

PS-12A Relative Accuracy Test

- ◆ Relative accuracy testing likely to take 3-5 days.
- ◆ Results may not be available for 2-4 weeks.
- ◆ Up to 12-15 paired RM runs could be necessary in order to ensure 9 *valid* paired runs.
- ◆ Failure of relative accuracy test could result in long periods of missing data.

PS-12A Drift Tests

- ◆ 7-day upscale drift test - Hg⁰ only.
 - Check upscale calibration at mid-level (40-60% of span) each day for 7 days.
 - No unscheduled maintenance, repair or adjustment permitted
 - Must be within 5% of span each day
- ◆ 7-day zero drift test - Hg⁰ only.
 - Performed at zero level - otherwise same as above

PS-12A Measurement Error Test

- ◆ The measurement error (ME) test is essentially a linearity check.
 - Tests required at three levels (high, medium, low) of the Hg CEMS range
 - Must read within 5% of the span value at all levels
 - ME tests are required for both Hg⁰ and HgCl₂ with NIST traceable calibration gases

PS-12A Measurement Error Test

- ◆ ME test poses a number of issues, which have *never* been thoroughly field tested.
 - NIST traceable Hg^0 and HgCl_2 calibration standards are not available
 - Only one vendor provides Hg^0 gas cylinders
 - HgCl_2 cylinder gases are impossible to make
 - HgCl_2 standards will need to be made with a liquid solution vaporization device

Future EPA Field Studies

- ◆ EPA plans to install and operate several Hg CEMS at two sites.
- ◆ EPA's stated purposes are to:
 - gain additional knowledge of achievable long-term performance
 - further advance Hg CEM and Hg reference method technologies
 - optimize Hg CEM evaluation procedures

EPA CEMS Studies (Cont'd)

- ◆ First site likely to be a bituminous coal-fired unit with only ESP
- ◆ Hg CEMS challenges are twofold:
 - Majority of Hg expected to be oxidized; catalytic converter must operate reliably
 - Acid gases have quickly “killed” catalyst performance in previous studies.

EPA CEM Studies (Cont'd)

- ◆ Second site should be a bituminous coal-fired unit with SCR, ESP & FGD.
- ◆ Hg CEMS challenges also twofold:
 - CEMS must operate in wet stack environment.
 - Hg measurement levels likely to be much lower (e.g., $\leq 1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

RMB's Implementation Project

- ◆ RMB has structured a project to work with EPA on Hg CEMS studies.
- ◆ Mechanisms to fund and support the RMB project.
 - Direct contract/purchase agreement
 - EPRI TC (contact Chuck Dene).

RMB's Project Objectives

- ◆ Help EPA select and gain access to appropriate sites.
- ◆ Encourage development of instrumental Hg reference method.
- ◆ Ensure response from CEMS vendors.
- ◆ Evaluate performance from the utility industry's perspective.